S. HRG. 104-238

THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

HEARING

before the

JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE
CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES

ONE HUNDRED FOURTH CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION

April 7, 1995

Printed for the use of the Joint Economic Committee

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON: 1995

20-892

For sale by the U.S. Government Printing Office
Superintendent of Documents, Congressional Sales Office, Washington, DC 20402
ISBN 0-16-052150-5

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JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

[Created pursuant to Sec. 5(a) of Public Law 304, 79th Congress]

Prepared by DONALD C. EVANS III

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THE MARCH EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

Friday, April 7, 1995

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE,
WASHINGTON, D.C.

The Committee met at 9:30 a.m. in Room 562, Dirksen Senate Office Building, the Honorable Connie Mack, Chairman of the Committee, presiding.

Present: Senator Mack and Representative Stark.

OPENING STATEMENT OF SENATOR CONNIE MACK, CHAIRMAN

Senator Mack. I'll call the hearing to order.

This could be a very, very fast hearing this morning with the Senate finishing its work last night, the House yesterday. I understand there's some activities on the steps of the Capitol this morning with the House. So I don't know how many of my colleagues are going to show up.

At any rate, we want to welcome Commissioner Abraham back to the Committee.

I have a prepared statement. I think I will just touch on a couple of points and then turn to you and let you make your report.

We're all pleased to note the 203,000 increase in payroll employment in March. However, the slower March employment growth reported in both the household and payroll surveys suggest that the pace of job growth may be decelerating.

In addition, the unemployment rate also ticked up one-tenth of a percentage point. However, as we all know, one month of data does not make a trend. Additional information in coming months will be needed before we can draw conclusions about a possible slowdown in employment growth.

I think it's fair to say, however, that there are mixed signals in the economy today. Clearly, we're all pleased by the upward revision in the GDP growth. But also, we've got to be concerned with the significant drop in the dollar, yesterday hitting new lows. And as we review various reports on the economy, there are indicators of the economy slowing down.

But, as I say, one month of data does not indicate a trend. And so, at this point, I will turn to the Commissioner and ask you to make your report.

[The prepared statement of Senator Mack appears in the Submissions for the Record.]

STATEMENT OF THE HONORABLE KATHARINE G. ABRAHAM, COMMISSIONER, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

ACCOMPANIED BY THOMAS J. PLEWES, ASSOCIATE COMMISSIONER, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS, AND KENNETH V. DALTON, ASSOCIATE COMMISSIONER, PRICES AND LIVING CONDITIONS

Ms. Abraham. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. We are, of course, pleased to be here again to talk about the latest employment and unemployment figures.

As you noted, nonfarm payroll employment rose in March and the unemployment rate was virtually unchanged at 5.5 percent. The growth in payroll employment totaled 203,000. This was well below February's increase and also about 100,000 below the average for the prior 12 months.

The lion's share of the March increase occurred in construction and services. Construction employment rose in March by 58,000, as unseasonably mild temperatures prevailed over much of the nation. The number of jobs in services grew by 133,000, a gain much more in line with recent trends than February's surge of 217,000.

Within the diverse services industry, health services had its largest job gain in a year. Amusements and recreation also had a large increase due in part to the mild weather. Business services employment, which had risen sharply the previous month, was little changed.

The personnel-supply component of business services hired fewer workers than normal in March, leading to a seasonally-adjusted employment decline of 35,000, which is somewhat unusual.

Senator Mack. Say that again, please.

Ms. Abraham. The personnel-supply component of the business services industry, on a seasonally-adjusted basis, experienced an employment decrease of 35,000.

As you know, that industry has been growing rapidly for quite some time. So this is a bit unusual.

This decline was offset by gains in other components within business services, such as computer services, where hiring remained strong.

Employment in finance, insurance and real estate rose by 17,000 in March, recouping most of the job losses that occurred between August and

February in that industry. All three components of the industry experienced job gains. Retail employment was about unchanged, following a strong gain the month before.

Manufacturing employment was flat in March. From October through January, for a period of four months, job gains in manufacturing had averaged in excess of 40,000, but the pace had slowed in February. The March weakness was widespread and included declines in apparel and textiles.

Only industrial machinery continued to experience strong employment growth. Both the manufacturing workweek and factory overtime declined by two-tenths of an hour, although they did remain at very high levels by historical standards.

Turning to the data from the household survey, the employment situation of most major worker groups was little changed. The overall unemployment rate has remained little changed since late last year, after having trended downward over the prior two-and-one-half years.

The number of job seekers who had been unemployed for 27 weeks or more rose by 140,000 in March, offsetting a similar decline in February. At 1.3 million, long-term unemployment is about 450,000 below its level of a year ago.

This group now comprises about 19 percent of the total unemployed, which is noteworthy insofar as it's about twice the proportion of long-term unemployed in the total unemployed prior to the onset of the last recession.

Senator Mack. Could you restate that?

Ms. Abraham. Sure. The proportion of the unemployed who have been unemployed for 27 weeks or more was about 19 percent in March, which is about twice what it was if you look back to 1990 prior to the onset of the recession.

That's normally something that's very cyclical. It goes up during a recession and then comes back down. This recovery has been unusual in that the proportion of the unemployed who are long-term unemployed has remained quite high.

Senator Mack. You're saying that this is a further increase in that?

Ms. Abraham. Well, it's been kind of bouncing around. It had gone down. The number had gone down last month, but then it was back up this month.

This is really more noteworthy as a long-term trend rather than with reference to what happened this month.

Senator Mack. Right.

Ms. Abraham. Looking at the reason why, trying to look for reasons as to why this faction is high, there is no one factor that we could identify as being responsible, though some of it may stem from the higher representation of managers and professionals and also the larger share of the unemployed who are middle-aged or older.

That may be relevant because those groups tend to experience longer periods of job search when they become unemployed, though I don't think that's the whole explanation.

In summary, then, payroll employment rose moderately in March, with the growth concentrated in the services and construction industries. Manufacturing employment was unchanged. The unemployment rate, at 5.5 percent, was about the same as in the prior month.

My colleagues and I would of course be happy to answer any questions that you might want to bring up.

[The prepared statement of Ms. Abraham appears in the Submissions for the Record.]

Senator Mack. Okay. Do you have anything?

Opening Statement of Representative Pete Stark, Ranking Minority Member

Representative Stark. I'm pleased to join with the Chairman to welcome you and your colleagues and your good news.

I have your statement, and as I glanced through it, it appears that we have a combination of strong growth and low inflation. This far down the road in an expansion, that's unusual. It's at least good news.

On my side of the aisle, we need all the good news we can find.

(Laughter.)

So I'd like to welcome Commissioner Abraham and look forward to discussing this some more.

Thanks very much. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator Mack. Sure. I would start with asking you how you interpret the data from the manufacturing sector this month. You indicated that it was basically about even. I guess there was a decline of about 4000.

Ms. Abraham. Which is not large enough to really be statistically significant.

Senator Mack. Right.

Ms. Abraham. Which is why we would characterize that as about unchanged.

If you look -- as I noted in my statement --

Senator Mack. Give me a sense, if you will, what the growth in manufacturing has been, say, for the previous three or four months.

Ms. Abraham. If you look back to October, in October, it had grown by 46,000, 41,000 in November, 43,000 in December, 45,000 in January.

So, in each of those months, it had been running in excess of 40,000 jobs added on per month.

It slowed in February to 18,000 jobs. And then this month, we have minus 4000, which, as I said earlier, is about unchanged.

Senator Mack. Yes. So when you look at it in the context of manufacturing over the last five or six months, it's fair to say, though, that it was running around 40-plus for several months, slowed, and then shows a decline.

Ms. Abraham. Right. What you make of that is, as you emphasized in your opening remarks, one month doesn't necessarily make a trend.

Senator Mack. Exactly.

Ms. Abraham. If you look back over the prior year, there were a number of months where we had growth in manufacturing employment of 1000, 2000, which is essentially the same as what we saw this month. And in the following month, a return to somewhat larger increases.

So we do really have to wait and see what happens in subsequent months.

Senator Mack. Talk a minute about the construction number, though. That was kind of a surprise, wasn't it, the growth in jobs in construction?

Ms. Abraham. Well, there was a big increase in construction, 58,000 in March. That increase, however, was concentrated in those segments of construction that are especially weather-sensitive.

The weather was quite mild in March, so it's possible that part of what was going on in construction was that we were seeing people returning to work sooner than in the average year they might have, that our seasonal factors weren't expecting that and that we therefore saw it showing up as an increase on a seasonally-adjusted basis.

Again, we'll have a better idea in May, when we see the April numbers.

Representative Stark. You didn't just do that because the building trades had their convention here in town last week.

That wasn't part of your reasoning for raising construction jobs.

Ms. Abraham. No.

Representative Stark. Okay. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator Mack. You're welcome. It's a pleasure to have you with us this morning.

(Laughter.)

Was there anything in the numbers from a seasonal perspective that you think could skew the data one way or the other?

Ms. Abraham. Well, I guess there is this question about what we should make of the construction numbers that we've just talked about.

Senator Mack. I'll tell you, it might be helpful to give us the numbers again in construction, let's say for the last four, five, or six months.

Ms. Abraham. Okay. This has been kind of an unusual year weather-wise. January was extremely mild. February was about average. And March was again unusually mild.

Senator Mack. For a moment, one might think we were hearing a weather report as opposed to --

(Laughter.)

Ms. Abraham. I sometimes feel like that sitting in the meetings that we have before we come over here to discuss these numbers.

(Laughter.)

But if you look back, November construction employment was up 70,000, December was up 6,000, January was up 42,000, February, minus 35,000, March was up 58,000.

I think, at least with respect to the January, February, and March numbers, there clearly is some issue with respect to the seasonal adjustment that we're doing insofar as that's based on average conditions and conditions this year haven't been average.

We probably overstated growth -- we got growth in January because seasonal factors were expecting a decline and we didn't get as big a decline. We returned to normal in February.

Maybe what we're seeing in March is people going back to work earlier than they might ordinarily do.

Senator Mack. Right. In February, there was a big jump in employment in the household survey and a much more modest increase in March.

I can't remember. Is this a new household survey, or a new approach in this last year? And are we experiencing some --

Ms. Abraham. Well, we did change the household survey in January of 1994. So we've been working with the redesigned survey for a little over a year now.

The survey seems to have been pretty well behaved in the sense that there's no clear indication of problems with the way that we do the seasonal adjustment or anything of that sort, though these numbers always jump around a lot from month to month.

So in terms of month-to-month changes in employment, our inclination is to really focus on the numbers from the payroll survey and to really, insofar as we're looking at the employment numbers from the household survey, to try to focus on somewhat longer periods.

Senator Mack. So, again, you don't see anything unusual in the household data.

Ms. Abraham. I don't know if you have anything that you want to add to that, Tom.

Mr. Plewes. (Nods in the negative.)

Ms. Abraham. No. It's consistent with it being a pretty volatile series month-to-month.

Senator Mack. And you're comfortable with the way that the household survey is performing?

Ms. Abraham. Yes, we are. Before the fact, we were concerned that, for example, seasonal behavior of the numbers coming from the redesigned survey might be different than that of the numbers coming from the old survey.

But there's no clear indication that that's been a problem.

Senator Mack. I only have one other area at this point that I want to raise, and then I'll turn to you, Pete. And this is really more of an interest or almost an academic question, I guess.

There's a tendency to talk about employment either as manufacturing or as service. And there's also a tendency to talk about the service employment as hamburger-flipping.

I know that in the data that you provided, you break down the service side of this thing in very, very fine areas.

Ms. Abraham. Right.

Senator Mack. But I'm thinking that there is such a difference within the service sector as far as employment is concerned. You've got people in some of the highest knowledge-based industries. You have the computer industry. You've got the medical community included in that. And then you have, of course, basic minimum wage jobs.

Is there a different approach that we ought to be taking? Is there another broad category that it would be helpful for us to split out so that we could talk about what's happening in the high-tech, high-information, high-knowledge-based industries?

There's an attitude in the country that if we're not actually manufactur-ing more products, tangible products, that somehow or another, we have lost our ability to be a major power.

Is there another way for us as a society to be looking at this data that will give us a clear indication about what's going on out there?

Ms. Abraham. Let me try to answer that in a couple of different ways.

You are correct that the services industry is a very diverse industry and that you do have a real mix of things there. You've got legal services, engineering and management services, some of the parts of business services that are really quite sophisticated, and are high-paying industries. You don't actually have burger-flippers there. They would be in eating and drinking places. But you've got people working for cleaning service firms and so on, who are, on average, quite low paid.

One thing that we did recently in response to a question that Congressman Ewing had raised at last month's hearing was to go back and update an analysis that we had done last summer, trying to characterize job growth with reference to whether the industries where job growth was occurring were high-paying industries versus low-paying industries.

And that's one way to take a cut at this.

That doesn't give you the whole picture because I think you need to also look at the occupational mix of employment. In very general terms, the pattern of growth that we have seen is a pattern where we have been getting relatively more growth in lower-paying industries, but with that growth concentrated in higher-paying occupations.

So the picture is somewhat mixed. I think you need to look both at the industry and the occupation dimension.

But I think there are different ways that we can cut the data up. I think you're also raising an important question about whether the classification structure that we're using is organized in the right way.

Tom Plewes has been actively involved in an effort to review the industrial classification structure. That's among the issues that I would hope that that might address.

Senator Mack. It seems that the data that we are collecting and using to analyze what's happening to the economy is data and statistical information that was designed for an industrially-based society.

There's no longer a debate as to whether we've moved into an information/communications age. The question is how do we best measure that so that we can really respond to the changes that are taking place in the economy.

We talk about industrial production. We talk about capacity utilization.

Well, if you've got 20 percent of your employment, and I guess that's roughly correct, of employment in manufacturing, if you've got 80 percent in something else, why do we focus so much of our attention on things like capacity utilization? We're now in an international market in which goods and services and capital flow very easily from across one border to another.

But we still seem to be measuring ourselves in this old economy.

Ms. Abraham. We're partly measuring ourselves that way -- we do have a lot more detailed information than we ordinarily talk about. But we may also not be talking about the information we have in the best way, and I take your point on that.

Senator Mack. Well, I would be interested in us talking more about how we might redesign and maybe capture different information.

We can do that at some other discussion rather than during one of these hearings.

But I would turn to Congressman Stark.

Representative Stark. I think the Chair is flirting with a very intriguing subject. I suppose this hasn't taken great strides yet, but as people talk about the different structure in employment patterns, there are fewer people working long periods of time with a company, and more literally becoming consultants and being leased and moving from one broker or assembler of labor or programmers to another.

It's always difficult for me to figure out whether these are employees, or whether they come under the guise of consultants.

And further down the employment food chain, it would seem to me that you'd get service workers, in the nature of maintenance or janitorial workers being independent contractors. You sort of thin that out.

Somebody said the other day, for every Federal employee we downsize, we generate a couple more employees in the beltway consultants who we're building up on the outside, and I presume paying for them as we cut down inside.

But what I'd really like to know -- and I was just going to pick at random, say, California and Florida, just to pick those states at random --

(Laughter.)

Senator Mack. Pretty random.

(Laughter.)

Representative Stark. Could you parochialize this a little bit and tell us how we did in unemployment?

Ms. Abraham. Sure.

Representative Stark. I'm about to head home and I thought I'd like to know that before one of my disgruntled constituents informs me that I don't know what I'm talking about.

(Laughter.)

Ms. Abraham. While I'm looking for those figures, which I have right here, maybe I can just comment on your opening comment.

Representative Stark. Okay.

Ms. Abraham. There is a lot that we don't know about the relationship between people and the firms that they're doing work for.

We did a supplement to the *Current Population Survey* in February that was an effort to try to learn more about that.

Representative Stark. I think the Senator has pointed out to me, he's not quite caught up to us in football yet, but they're at 5.8 percent and we're at 8.2 percent.

Senator Mack. 7.6.

Representative Stark. 7.6? How are we growing? Are we getting better or worse?

Ms. Abraham. The California rate has jumped around some in recent months. This month, the California unemployment rate was 7.6 percent. It had been 7.3 percent last month, but that change is not statistically significant.

The Florida unemployment rate this month was 4.4 percent versus 4.5 percent last month, again, about the same.

Representative Stark. This is something that has been discussed -- and I don't know whether you know this -- but it's been suggested that our most serious employment problem in terms of loss of jobs or lack of job growth, as you characterize that, has been in the construction trades.

Ms. Abraham. Has been the --

Representative Stark. The construction trades. We've done pretty well in the high-tech area -- I suppose it would be classified as other service for manufacturing -- but that California is behind the nation in the growth of construction jobs, which leads me to want to spend more of my time with the Public Works Committee than here.

Ms. Abraham. Well, actually, looking over the year, the construction employment in California through February was up 7.1 percent.

But Tom knows more about that.

Mr. Plewes. It's hard to discern the trend in construction in California right now because construction in California in February, which is the last month we have for California, was strongly affected by --

Representative Stark. The earthquake.

Mr. Plewes. -- the construction related with the floods. There was almost a 30,000-gain of construction workers based on that.

If you go back to January and compare that, however, with a year ago, it was about flat.

Representative Stark. Yes. We do have the Disneyland of national disasters out there.

Mr. Plewes. And whether those jobs will last or not, I'm not sure, sir.

Representative Stark. That at least lets me postpone having to add to the question with any degree of certainty for another month or so.

How long have we had low or declining inflation? Where we are, three point something?

Ms. Abraham. Well, if we look back over the past several years, taking the annual rate of change in the Consumer Price Index, it was 6.1 percent in 1990 over the year, 3.1 percent in 1991, 2.9, '92, 2.7 in '93, 2.7 in '94.

Representative Stark. Almost four-and-one-half years of what people would consider low inflation?

Ms. Abraham. Stable or declining. It's up on a year-over-year basis to 2.9 percent in February '95, as compared to February '94.

Representative Stark. I really don't have any other questions to ask you, other than the ones I guess you don't, can't, or won't answer. And that is, with that long a stable inflation growth, and my concern about construction in general, I have this nagging political concern about whether the lower interest rates would be possible with that kind of a record, which would help us in the homebuilding and generally in the secondary markets in that area.

But I respect the fact that you are there to tell me what the numbers are, not why they are or what they ought to be.

But I'm happy that inflation is low. I'd be double happy if interest rates were a little lower and construction employment in California and Florida were a little higher.

It is good news, and I want to thank the messenger very much.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator Mack. Thank you. I suspect that the fact that there are so few of our colleagues here this morning, and having concluded the work in both the House and the Senate --

Representative Stark. They've all gone to Florida or California to enjoy good weather.

Senator Mack. Well, I hope so. And on that note, we'll adjourn the meeting.

Ms. Abraham. Thank you very much.

Senator Mack. Thank you.

[Whereupon, at 9:58 a.m., the hearing was adjourned.]

SUBMISSIONS FOR THE RECORD

PREPARED STATEMENT OF SENATOR CONNIE MACK, CHAIRMAN

It is my pleasure to welcome Commissioner Abraham to the Joint Economic Committee once again this morning.

We are all pleased to note the 203,000 increase in payroll employ-ment in March. However, the slower March employment growth reported in both the household and payroll surveys suggests that the pace of job growth may be decelerating. In addition, the unemployment rate also ticked-up one tenth of a percentage point. However, as we all know, one month of data does not a trend make. Additional information in coming months will be needed before we can draw conclusions about a possible slowdown in employment growth.

The economy continues to send mixed signals. We all applaud the upward revision in GNP growth for the last quarter of 1994. But the collapse of the dollar against the yen and the mark suggests something is wrong.

I have said before that the economy has feasted on easy money served by the Federal Reserve in 1992 and 1993. Now, on a diet of slower money growth, the economy is beginning to show the effects of the Clinton Administration's tax and regulatory burdens. It's becoming increasingly clear that Clintonomics is as sound as the dollar.

But more importantly, the standard of living of middle class Americans is slipping, as pointed out in the new JEC Republican report available on the press table. Real median family income declined $709 in 1993 during an economic expansion.

The collapse of the dollar raises the possibility that living standards will decline even more. Even though the dollar's plight may seem far removed from the cares of American families, we need to ask how a dollar crisis and the problems it brings may affect the employment outlook.

There are still many millions of unemployed Americans who need employment opportunities. Our policies should be geared to improving their prospect for future employment growth. The best way of doing this is to quickly pass the Republican economic plan -- complete with tax cuts. Lowering the tax burden is a tried and true recipe for creating jobs.

Prepared Statement of Katharine G. Abraham

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee:

I appreciate this opportunity to provide comments on the labor market data released this morning.

Nonfarm payroll employment rose in March, and the unemployment rate was virtually unchanged at 5.5 percent. The growth in payroll employment totaled 203,000; this was well below February's increase and also about 100,000 below the average for the prior 12 months.

The lion's share of the March increase occurred in construction and services. Construction employment rose by 58,000, as unseasonably mild temperatures prevailed over much of the nation. The number of jobs in services grew by 133,000, a gain much more in line with recent trends than February's 217,000 surge. Within this diverse industry, health services had its largest job gain in a year; amusements and recreation also had a large increase, due partly to the mild weather. Business services employment, which had risen sharply the previous month, was little changed. The personnel supply component of business services hired fewer workers than normal in March, leading to a seasonally-adjusted employment decrease of 35,000. This decline was offset by gains in other components, such as computer services, where hiring remained strong.

Employment in finance, insurance, and real estate rose by 17,000 in March, recouping most of the job losses that occurred from last August through February. All three components of this industry division contributed to the rise. Retail employment was about unchanged, following a strong gain the month before.

Manufacturing employment was flat in March. From last October through January, monthly job gains in this industry had averaged in excess of 40,000, but the pace had slowed in February. The March weakness was widespread and included declines in apparel and textiles. Only industrial machinery continued to experience strong employment growth. Both the manufacturing workweek and factory overtime declined by two-tenths of an hour in March, although they remained at very high levels.

Turning to the data from the household survey, the employment situation of most major worker groups was little changed. Among teenagers, employment grew by about a quarter of a million and the rate of unemployment declined. The overall unemployment rate has remained little changed since late last year, after having trended downward over the prior 2-1/2 years.

The number of jobseekers who had been unemployed for 27 weeks or more rose by 140,000 in March, offsetting a similar decline in February. At

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1.3 million, long-term unemployment is about 450,000 below its level of a year ago. This group now comprises 19 percent of the total unemployed, twice the proportion prior to the onset of the last recession in mid-1990. The higher share today is not clearly attributable to any one factor, although some of it may stem from the larger representation of managers and professionals and of middle-aged and older persons among the unemployed. All of these groups tend to have longer-than-average job search periods.

In summary, payroll employment rose moderately in March, with the growth concentrated in the services and construction industries. Manufacturing employment was unchanged. The unemployment rate, at 5.5 percent, was about the same as in the prior month.

My colleagues and I will be happy to answer any questions you may have.

News United States Department of Labor

Bureau of Labor Statistics Washington, D.C. 20212

Technical information:
Household data:
National (202) 606-6378
606-6373
State 606-6392
Establishment data: 606-6555
Media contact: 606-5902

USDL 95-115

Transmission of material in this release is embargoed until 8:30 A.M. (EDT), Friday, April 7, 1995.

THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: MARCH 1995

Employment continued to increase and unemployment was essentially unchanged in March, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. Nonfarm payroll employment rose by 203,000 over the month, with substantial gains in services and construction. Manufacturing employment was flat, following a 5-month period of solid growth. The unemployment rate for March was 5.5 percent.

Chart 1 Unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted, April 1992 - March 1995

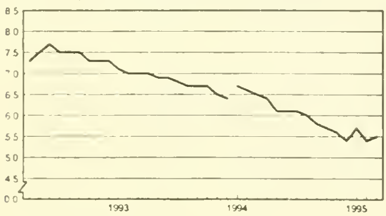
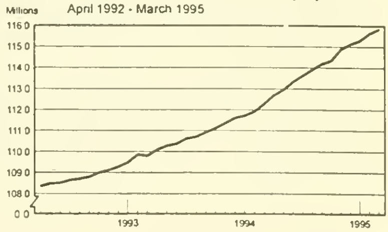


Chart 2 Nonfarm payroll employment, seasonally adjusted, April 1992 - March 1995



Unemployment (Household Survey Data)

Both the level and rate of unemployment were virtually unchanged in March at 7.2 million and 5.5 percent, respectively. These measures are about the same as they were at the end of 1994; they had fallen substantially over the course of that year. (See table A-1.)

The jobless rates for adult men (4.7 percent), adult women (4.9 percent), whites (4.7 percent), blacks (9.8 percent), and Hispanics (9.1 percent) also showed little or no change in March. The rate for teenagers (16.1 percent) declined somewhat. (See tables A-1 and A-2.)

The number of persons unemployed for 27 weeks or more increased by 140,000 to 1.3 million in March. This is about the same level as in January, but substantially lower than the 1.8 million figure of a year ago. This group comprises 19 percent of the total unemployed. (See table A-5.)

Table A. Major indicators of labor market activity, seasonally adjusted
(Numbers in thousands)

Category	Quarterly averages		Monthly data			Feb.-Mar. change
	1994	1995	1995			
	IV	I	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	
HOUSEHOLD DATA	Labor force status					
Civilian labor force	131,696	132,318	132,136	132,308	132,511	203
Employment	124,371	125,012	124,639	125,125	125,274	149
Unemployment	7,325	7,306	7,498	7,183	7,237	54
Not in labor force	65,904	65,564	65,617	65,578	65,496	-82
	Unemployment rates					
All workers	5.6	5.5	5.7	5.4	5.5	0.1
Adult men	4.9	4.8	5.0	4.6	4.7	.1
Adult women	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.9	.1
Teenagers	16.7	16.8	16.7	17.6	16.1	-1.5
White	4.9	4.8	4.9	4.7	4.7	.0
Black	10.4	10.0	10.2	10.1	9.8	-.3
Hispanic origin	9.1	9.4	10.2	8.9	9.1	.2
ESTABLISHMENT DATA	Employment					
Nonfarm employment	114,781	p115,580	115,282	p115,627	p115,830	p203
Goods-producing [1]	23,805	p23,963	23,958	p23,938	p23,992	p54
Construction	5,023	p5,088	5,092	p5,057	p5,115	p58
Manufacturing	18,184	p18,282	18,271	p18,289	p18,285	p-4
Service-producing [1]	90,976	p91,617	91,324	p91,689	p91,838	p149
Retail trade	20,643	p20,823	20,779	p20,850	p20,841	p-9
Services	32,384	p32,753	32,564	p32,781	p32,914	p133
Government	19,154	p19,150	19,129	p19,165	p19,155	p-10
	Hours of work [2]					
Total private	34.7	p34.6	34.8	p34.5	p34.5	p0.0
Manufacturing	42.1	p42.1	42.2	p42.1	p41.9	p-.2
Overtime	4.8	p4.8	4.9	p4.9	p4.7	p-.2
	Earnings [2]					
Average hourly earnings, total private	$11.24	p$11.31	$11.31	p$11.30	p$11.33	p$0.03
Average weekly earnings, total private	390.15	p391.44	393.59	p389.85	p390.89	p1.04

[1] Includes other industries, not shown separately.

[2] Data relate to private production or nonsupervisory workers.

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Total Employment and the Labor Force (Household Survey Data)

Total employment in March, at 125.3 million, was little different than in February (after seasonal adjustment). The number of employed persons has increased by 3.1 million over the past 12 months. The employment-population ratio—the proportion of the working-age population with jobs—was 63.3 percent, 1 full percentage point higher than a year earlier. (See table A-1.)

A total of 7.6 million workers (not seasonally adjusted), or 6.1 percent of all employed persons, held two or more jobs in March. A year earlier, 5.9 percent of the employed held more than one job. (See table A-8.)

At 132.5 million, seasonally adjusted, the civilian labor force was little changed in March. The labor force participation rate remained at 66.9 percent. (See table A-1.)

Persons Not in the Labor Force (Household Survey Data)

The number of persons with a marginal attachment to the labor force—those who wanted and were available for work, but were no longer actively looking for jobs after having searched sometime in the past 12 months—was 1.7 million (not seasonally adjusted) in March. Of that total, those who were not looking because they believed that there were no jobs available for them—discouraged workers—numbered 454,000, slightly lower than the year-earlier level. (See table A-8.)

Industry Payroll Employment (Establishment Survey Data)

Nonfarm payroll employment continued to expand, rising by 203,000 in March to 115.8 million. Although most of this increase was again concentrated in the services industry, there also were notable job gains in construction and in finance, insurance, and real estate. (See table B-1.)

Services industry employment rose by 133,000 in March. This followed February's unusually large increase of 217,000. A number of component industries showed strong growth in March, and there were some offsetting declines. Employment in amusements and recreation rose substantially, boosted by warmer-than-normal temperatures. Health services had its largest monthly increase in a year, including a sizable gain in hospitals, where growth had stalled over the past 2 years. In contrast, employment in the personnel supply component of business services, which had been on a steady upward course, fell by 35,000 over the month.

The construction industry added substantially more jobs than normal, resulting in a seasonally adjusted employment gain of 58,000. This reflected unusually warm weather in March. The bulk of this gain was concentrated in industries that are most sensitive to weather conditions—concrete, masonry, and roofing in special trades as well as heavy construction. The construction industry has added a total of 309,000 jobs over the past year.

Finance, insurance, and real estate employment was up by 17,000 in March, recouping most of the job losses incurred since last August. Job growth was about equally distributed among the industry's three components. Employment in insurance showed its first gain in nearly a year, while real estate's modest growth contributed to gains totaling about 100,000 since its recession-related low point 3 years ago.

Factory employment was virtually unchanged over the month after showing strong growth from October through January and a moderate gain in February. The apparel industry had the largest decline, but there also were small losses in several other manufacturing industries. Of the three industries that have exhibited strong growth trends in recent months, only industrial machinery continued this pattern, whereas gains in fabricated metals and electronic equipment were much smaller in March.

Following strong gains in February, employment in both retail and wholesale trade was fairly flat in March. Retail job declines occurred in eating and drinking places and apparel stores; in contrast, auto dealers and furniture stores experienced moderate gains. Wholesale trade employment was little changed over the month, following 3 months of healthy increases.

Government employment overall was little changed over the month, but Federal employment continued on its downward trend. Federal payrolls have fallen by 165,000 since the most recent peak in April 1992.

Weekly Hours (Establishment Survey Data)

The average workweek for production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls was unchanged over the month at 34.5 hours (seasonally adjusted). The manufacturing workweek declined by 0.2 hour to 41.9 hours, still a very high level. Factory overtime also declined by 0.2 hour to 4.7 hours. (See table B-2.)

The index of aggregate weekly hours of private production or nonsupervisory workers on nonfarm payrolls edged up by 0.2 percent to 131.7 (1982=100) in March. The manufacturing index fell 0.6 percent to 107.0. (See table B-5.)

Hourly and Weekly Earnings (Establishment Survey Data)

Average hourly earnings of private production or nonsupervisory workers rose by 3 cents in March to $11.33 (seasonally adjusted). Average weekly earnings edged up by 0.3 percent to $390.89. Over the past year, average hourly earnings increased by 2.8 percent and average weekly earnings rose by 2.5 percent. (See table B-3.)

The Employment Situation for April 1995 will be released on Friday, May 5, at 8:30 A.M. (EDT).

Table A-1. Employment status of the civilian population by sex and age

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status, sex, and age	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted[1]					
	Mar. 1994	Feb. 1995	Mar. 1995	Mar. 1994	Nov. 1994	Dec. 1994	Jan. 1995	Feb. 1995	Mar. 1995
TOTAL									
Civilian noninstitutional population	196,213	197,886	198,007	196,213	197,607	197,765	197,753	197,886	198,007
Civilian labor force	129,716	131,026	131,423	130,706	131,716	131,725	132,136	132,306	132,511
Participation rate	66.1	66.2	66.4	66.6	66.7	66.6	66.6	66.9	66.9
Employed	120,844	123,343	123,943	122,160	124,403	124,570	124,639	125,125	125,274
Employment-population ratio	81.6	62.3	62.6	62.3	63.0	63.0	63.0	63.2	63.3
Agriculture	3,086	3,171	3,366	3,396	3,500	3,532	3,575	3,656	3,698
Nonagricultural industries	117,758	120,172	120,577	116,764	120,903	121,038	121,064	121,469	121,576
Unemployed	8,874	7,685	7,480	8,546	7,315	7,155	7,496	7,163	7,237
Unemployment rate	6.8	5.9	5.7	8.5	5.6	5.4	5.7	5.4	5.5
Not in labor force	66,495	66,657	66,584	65,507	65,889	66,040	65,617	65,578	85,496
Men, 16 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	94,042	94,816	94,879	94,042	94,768	94,851	94,749	94,816	94,879
Civilian labor force	70,000	70,691	70,961	70,607	71,168	71,379	71,476	71,558	71,673
Participation rate	74.4	74.6	74.8	75.1	75.1	75.3	75.4	75.5	75.5
Employed	64,936	66,333	66,758	65,961	67,244	67,483	67,386	67,709	67,811
Employment-population ratio	69.1	70.0	70.4	70.2	71.0	71.1	71.1	71.4	71.5
Unemployed	5,064	4,358	4,204	4,626	3,924	3,896	4,090	3,649	3,862
Unemployment rate	7.2	6.2	5.9	8.6	5.5	5.5	5.7	5.4	5.4
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	86,900	87,572	87,622	86,900	87,529	87,817	87,528	87,572	87,622
Civilian labor force	66,513	67,060	67,312	66,748	67,345	67,450	67,539	67,552	67,643
Participation rate	76.5	76.6	76.8	76.8	76.9	77.0	77.2	77.1	77.2
Employed	62,180	63,445	63,763	62,877	64,051	64,281	84,133	64,478	64,465
Employment-population ratio	71.6	72.4	72.8	72.4	73.2	73.4	73.3	73.6	73.6
Agriculture	2,165	2,224	2,313	2,357	2,377	2,410	2,390	2,512	2,519
Nonagricultural industries	60,015	61,222	61,450	60,520	61,674	61,871	61,743	61,965	81,946
Unemployed	4,333	3,615	3,550	3,871	3,294	3,169	3,406	3,074	3,178
Unemployment rate	6.5	5.4	5.3	5.8	4.9	4.7	5.0	4.8	4.7
Women, 16 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	102,170	103,068	103,128	102,170	102,839	102,913	103,004	103,068	103,128
Civilian labor force	59,718	60,337	60,462	60,099	60,550	60,346	60,660	60,750	60,838
Participation rate	58.4	58.5	58.6	58.8	58.9	58.6	58.9	58.9	59.0
Employed	55,907	57,011	57,185	58,179	57,159	57,087	57,252	57,418	57,462
Employment-population ratio	54.7	55.3	55.5	55.0	55.8	55.5	55.6	55.7	55.7
Unemployed	3,811	3,327	3,277	3,920	3,391	3,259	3,408	3,334	3,375
Unemployment rate	6.4	5.5	5.4	6.5	5.6	5.4	5.6	5.5	5.5
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	95,225	96,020	96,037	95,225	95,821	95,873	95,961	98,020	96,037
Civilian labor force	56,440	56,952	56,971	56,511	56,984	56,725	56,951	57,096	57,042
Participation rate	59.3	59.3	59.3	59.3	59.5	59.2	59.3	59.5	59.4
Employed	53,165	54,165	54,221	53,176	54,129	54,037	54,134	54,334	54,242
Employment-population ratio	55.8	56.4	56.5	55.8	56.5	56.4	56.4	56.6	56.5
Agriculture	712	782	839	775	850	882	877	898	913
Nonagricultural industries	52,453	53,382	53,383	52,401	53,279	53,155	53,257	53,436	53,329
Unemployed	3,275	2,787	2,749	3,335	2,855	2,688	2,817	2,763	2,800
Unemployment rate	5.8	4.9	4.8	5.9	5.0	4.7	4.9	4.8	4.9
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian noninstitutional population	14,087	14,294	14,348	14,087	14,257	14,274	14,263	14,294	14,348
Civilian labor force	6,765	7,016	7,140	7,447	7,389	7,550	7,646	7,660	7,828
Participation rate	48.0	49.1	49.8	52.9	51.8	52.9	53.8	53.8	54.5
Employed	5,499	5,734	5,959	6,107	6,223	6,252	8,372	6,313	8,567
Employment-population ratio	39.0	40.1	41.5	43.4	43.6	43.8	44.7	44.2	45.8
Agriculture	209	166	214	264	273	240	308	245	266
Nonagricultural industries	5,290	5,568	5,744	5,843	5,950	6,012	6,064	6,068	8,300
Unemployed	1,266	1,283	1,182	1,340	1,166	1,298	1,274	1,347	1,260
Unemployment rate	18.7	18.3	18.5	18.0	15.8	17.2	16.7	17.8	16.1

[1] The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation, therefore, identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted columns.

Table A-2. Employment status of the civilian population by race, sex, age, and Hispanic origin

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status, race, sex, age, and Hispanic origin	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted[1]					
	Mar. 1994	Feb. 1995	Mar. 1995	Mar. 1994	Nov. 1994	Dec. 1994	Jan. 1995	Feb. 1995	Mar. 1995
WHITE									
Civilian noninstitutional population	165,168	166,444	166,521	165,168	166,072	166,175	166,381	166,444	166,521
Civilian labor force	109,984	110,915	111,250	110,641	111,637	111,715	111,676	111,830	111,999
Participation rate	66.6	66.6	66.8	67.0	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.3
Employed	103,335	105,142	105,609	104,412	106,242	106,352	106,366	106,604	106,698
Employment-population ratio	62.6	63.2	63.4	63.2	64.0	64.0	63.9	64.0	64.1
Unemployed	6,649	5,774	5,641	6,229	5,395	5,363	5,510	5,226	5,301
Unemployment rate	6.0	5.2	5.1	5.6	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.7	4.7
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	57,060	57,455	57,631	57,227	57,726	57,836	57,848	57,841	57,868
Participation rate	77.0	76.9	77.1	77.2	77.4	77.5	77.5	77.5	77.5
Employed	53,686	54,620	54,838	54,301	55,242	55,384	55,269	55,508	55,446
Employment-population ratio	72.4	73.1	73.4	73.3	74.1	74.2	74.1	74.3	74.2
Unemployed	3,374	2,835	2,793	2,926	2,484	2,452	2,559	2,333	2,420
Unemployment rate	5.9	4.9	4.8	5.1	4.3	4.2	4.4	4.0	4.2
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	47,084	47,479	47,490	47,073	47,631	47,440	47,443	47,525	47,494
Participation rate	59.0	59.1	59.0	59.0	59.4	59.1	59.0	59.1	59.1
Employed	44,769	45,490	45,515	44,756	45,569	45,475	45,419	45,581	45,515
Employment-population ratio	56.1	56.6	56.6	56.1	56.8	56.7	56.5	56.7	56.6
Unemployed	2,316	1,989	1,974	2,317	2,062	1,965	2,024	1,944	1,976
Unemployment rate	4.9	4.2	4.2	4.9	4.3	4.1	4.3	4.1	4.2
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force	5,840	5,982	6,129	6,341	6,280	6,439	6,586	6,484	6,637
Participation rate	52.1	52.6	53.6	56.5	55.5	56.9	58.1	56.9	58.3
Employed	4,880	5,032	5,255	5,355	5,431	5,493	5,658	5,515	5,734
Employment-population ratio	43.5	44.3	46.2	47.7	48.0	48.5	49.9	48.5	50.4
Unemployed	960	950	874	986	849	946	926	949	903
Unemployment rate	16.4	15.9	14.3	15.5	13.5	14.7	14.1	14.7	13.6
Men	18.2	17.7	15.9	16.8	14.3	16.0	15.0	16.1	14.7
Women	14.5	13.9	12.5	14.2	12.6	13.2	13.1	13.1	12.4
BLACK									
Civilian noninstitutional population	22,774	23,117	23,142	22,774	23,023	23,052	23,086	23,117	23,142
Civilian labor force	14,363	14,622	14,660	14,525	14,576	14,541	14,697	14,868	14,816
Participation rate	63.1	63.3	63.3	63.8	63.3	63.1	63.7	64.3	64.0
Employed	12,560	13,108	13,219	12,718	13,054	13,119	13,192	13,362	13,370
Employment-population ratio	55.2	56.7	57.1	55.8	56.7	56.9	57.1	57.8	57.8
Unemployed	1,803	1,514	1,440	1,807	1,524	1,422	1,505	1,505	1,448
Unemployment rate	12.6	10.4	9.8	12.4	10.5	9.8	10.2	10.1	9.8
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	6,595	6,742	6,800	6,612	6,702	6,722	6,796	6,812	6,826
Participation rate	72.3	72.9	73.5	72.4	72.6	72.7	73.6	73.7	73.6
Employed	5,852	6,140	6,234	5,922	6,085	6,165	6,172	6,272	6,297
Employment-population ratio	64.1	66.4	67.3	64.9	65.9	66.7	66.8	67.8	68.0
Unemployed	743	602	566	690	617	557	624	540	531
Unemployment rate	11.3	8.9	8.3	10.4	9.2	8.3	9.2	7.9	7.8
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	7,045	7,113	7,115	7,077	7,012	7,002	7,127	7,169	7,131
Participation rate	61.5	61.2	61.2	61.8	60.7	60.5	61.4	61.7	61.3
Employed	6,253	6,475	6,488	6,249	6,390	6,420	6,521	6,520	6,482
Employment-population ratio	54.6	55.7	55.6	54.6	55.3	55.5	56.2	56.1	55.7
Unemployed	792	638	627	826	622	582	606	648	649
Unemployment rate	11.2	9.0	8.8	11.7	8.9	8.3	8.5	9.0	9.1
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force	723	768	744	836	864	817	773	887	859
Participation rate	32.9	34.2	33.1	38.1	38.6	36.6	34.6	39.5	38.2
Employed	455	493	497	547	579	534	499	570	591
Employment-population ratio	20.7	22.0	22.1	24.9	26.0	23.9	22.3	25.4	26.3
Unemployed	268	275	247	289	285	283	275	317	268
Unemployment rate	37.0	35.8	33.2	34.6	33.0	34.6	35.5	35.7	31.2
Men	40.6	40.2	33.5	38.6	32.0	34.3	34.0	38.7	31.7
Women	32.6	31.3	32.9	30.3	34.1	35.0	37.1	32.4	30.7

See footnotes at end of table

Table A-2. Employment status of the civilian population by race, sex, age, and Hispanic origin — Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status, race, sex, age, and Hispanic origin	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted[1]					
	Mar 1994	Feb 1995	Mar 1995	Mar. 1994	Nov 1994	Dec. 1994	Jan. 1995	Feb 1995	Mar 1995
HISPANIC ORIGIN									
Civilian noninstitutional population	17,942	18,413	18,458	17,942	18,339	18,385	18,368	18,413	18,458
Civilian labor force	11,887	11,944	12,067	11,611	12,324	12,224	12,036	12,017	12,001
Participation rate	68 3	64 9	65 4	65.8	67 2	66 5	65.5	65 3	65 0
Employed	10,638	10,779	10,925	10,614	11,238	11,105	10,811	10,943	10,903
Employment-population ratio	59 3	58 5	59.2	59 2	61 3	60 4	58.9	59.4	59 1
Unemployed	1,250	1,165	1,143	1,197	1,088	1,119	1,224	1,073	1,098
Unemployment rate	10 5	9 8	9 5	10 1	8 8	9 2	10.2	8.9	9 1

[1] The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation, therefore, identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted columns.

NOTE. Detail for the above race and Hispanic-origin groups will not sum to totals because data for the "other races" group are not presented and Hispanics are included in both the white and black population groups.

Table A-3. Selected employment indicators

(Numbers in thousands)

Category	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Mar 1994	Feb 1995	Mar 1995	Mar 1994	Nov 1994	Dec 1994	Jan. 1995	Feb. 1995	Mar 1995
CHARACTERISTIC									
Total employed, 16 years and over	120,844	123,343	123,943	122,160	124 403	124 570	124,639	125,125	125,274
Married men, spouse present	41,083	41,728	41,879	41 329	41,530	41 608	41,601	42,190	42,132
Married women, spouse present	31 435	31,988	32,232	31,331	31,775	31,723	31,705	31,893	32,135
Women who maintain families	7 340	7,095	7,163	7,274	7,141	7,074	7,199	7,067	7,071
OCCUPATION									
Managerial and professional specialty	33,354	34 982	34,985	33,225	34 382	34 576	34,423	34,905	34,846
Technical, sales, and administrative support	37,060	37,275	37,259	37,083	37,767	37,797	37,267	37,313	37,297
Service occupations	17,059	16,940	17,048	17,015	16,893	16,704	17,012	16,991	16,997
Precision production, craft, and repair	13,023	13,160	13,382	13,561	13,615	13,677	13,784	13,638	13,910
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	17,183	17,763	17,901	17,547	18 056	18,030	18,212	18,333	18 280
Farming, forestry, and fishing	3,165	3,222	3,368	3,619	3,727	3,839	3,881	3,845	3,849
CLASS OF WORKER									
Agriculture									
Wage and salary workers	1 523	1,614	1,762	1,713	1,767	1,738	1,868	1,970	1,987
Self-employed workers	1,525	1,534	1,553	1,644	1,677	1,714	1,663	1,684	1,674
Unpaid family workers	38	24	50	43	48	49	35	27	57
Nonagricultural industries									
Wage and salary workers	108 626	111,245	111,666	109,491	111,770	111,960	111,987	112,461	112 649
Government	18,648	18,598	18 928	18,422	18,357	18,340	18,295	18,504	18,685
Private industries	89 979	92,649	92,738	91,069	93,413	93,620	93,692	93,957	93,964
Private households	978	1,002	1,017	1,000	999	1,023	1,075	1,075	1,039
Other industries	89,001	91,647	91,721	90,069	92,414	92,597	92,617	92,882	92,925
Self-employed workers	8,999	8,814	8,777	9,093	8,915	8,958	9,039	8,904	8,865
Unpaid family workers	132	112	135	125	120	121	95	118	129
PERSONS AT WORK PART TIME									
All industries									
Part time for economic reasons	4 987	4 567	4 568	4,951	4 411	4 422	4,693	4,460	4,530
Slack work or business conditions	2,665	2,633	2,478	2,516	2,394	2,384	2,504	2,372	2,333
Could only find part-time work	2,046	1 656	1,862	2,097	1,738	1,734	1,777	1,739	1,902
Part time for noneconomic reasons	18,290	18,763	18 403	17,527	17,756	17,576	17,940	18,041	17,627
Nonagricultural industries									
Part time for economic reasons	4,771	4 304	4,417	4,706	4,248	4,254	4 430	4,167	4 347
Slack work or business conditions	2,541	2,471	2,373	2,392	2,282	2,272	2,359	2,218	2,228
Could only find part-time work	2,013	1,606	1,831	2,043	1,689	1,690	1,737	1,687	1,854
Part time for noneconomic reasons	17,687	18,164	17,739	16,952	17,101	16,817	17,307	17,381	16,991

NOTE. Persons at work excludes employed persons who were absent from their jobs during the entire reference week for reasons such as vacation, illness, or industrial dispute. Part time for noneconomic reasons excludes persons who usually work full time but worked only 1 to 34 hours during the reference week for reasons such as holidays, illness, and bad weather.

 HOUSEHOLD DATA

Table A-4. Selected unemployment indicators, seasonally adjusted

(Numbers in thousands)

Category	Number of unemployed persons (in thousands)			Unemployment rates[1]					
	Mar. 1994	Feb. 1995	Mar 1995	Mar. 1994	Nov 1994	Dec. 1994	Jan. 1995	Feb. 1995	Mar 1995
CHARACTERISTIC									
Total, 18 years and over	8,546	7,183	7,237	6.5	5.6	5.4	5.7	5.4	5.5
Men, 20 years and over	3,671	3,074	3,178	5.8	4.9	4.7	5.0	4.6	4.7
Women, 20 years and over	3,335	2,783	2,800	5.9	5.0	4.7	4.9	4.6	4.9
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	1,340	1,347	1,260	18.0	15.8	17.2	16.7	17.6	18.1
Married men, spouse present	1,748	1,316	1,381	4.1	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.0	3.2
Married women, spouse present	1,430	1,193	1,293	4.4	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.9
Women who maintain families	755	623	585	9.4	8.7	6.6	6.9	6.1	7.8
Full-time workers	6,971	5,658	5,805	6.6	5.6	5.3	5.5	5.3	5.4
Part-time workers	1,594	1,507	1,443	6.3	5.4	5.9	6.2	6.0	5.8
OCCUPATION[2]									
Managerial and professional specialty	933	791	897	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.5
Technical, sales, and administrative support	2,204	1,701	1,892	5.6	4.8	4.3	4.6	4.4	4.3
Precision production, craft, and repair	1,000	772	766	6.9	5.8	5.7	5.6	5.4	5.2
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	1,750	1,513	1,488	9.1	8.3	8.2	6.2	7.6	7.5
Farming, forestry, and fishing	405	297	336	10.1	7.5	7.8	7.6	7.2	8.0
INDUSTRY									
Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers	6,556	5,461	5,512	6.7	5.9	5.8	5.7	5.5	5.5
Goods-producing industries	2,069	1,628	1,688	7.6	6.3	6.2	6.4	5.8	6.0
Mining	43	38	41	6.3	4.5	3.9	5.1	5.2	6.1
Construction	767	671	711	13.0	10.7	10.9	11.7	10.5	10.8
Manufacturing	1,259	919	934	8.1	5.1	4.9	4.7	4.4	4.5
Durable goods	684	478	504	5.8	4.3	4.6	4.2	3.9	4.2
Nondurable goods	575	441	430	6.7	6.0	5.4	5.4	5.0	4.9
Service-producing industries	4,487	3,834	3,825	6.4	5.7	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4
Transportation and public utilities	335	333	319	4.9	4.6	4.2	4.7	4.5	4.5
Wholesale and retail trade	1,993	1,639	1,598	7.8	7.0	6.7	6.8	6.4	6.2
Finance, insurance, and real estate	231	259	243	3.1	3.6	2.9	2.8	3.5	3.3
Services	1,928	1,602	1,665	6.3	5.4	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.3
Government workers	724	537	521	3.8	2.7	3.1	3.2	2.8	2.7
Agricultural wage and salary workers	268	196	234	13.5	10.4	11.1	10.7	9.1	10.5

[1] Unemployment as a percent of the civilian labor force.

[2] Seasonally adjusted unemployment data for service occupations are not available because the seasonal components are small relative to the trend-cycle and/or irregular components and consequently cannot be separated with sufficient precision.

Table A-5. Duration of unemployment

(Numbers in thousands)

Duration	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Mar. 1994	Feb 1995	Mar. 1995	Mar. 1994	Nov 1994	Dec 1994	Jan. 1995	Feb 1995	Mar 1995
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED									
Less than 5 weeks	2,477	2,431	2,278	2,749	2,599	2,587	2,937	2,600	2,523
5 to 14 weeks	2,855	2,717	2,569	2,574	2,163	2,149	2,122	2,165	2,319
15 weeks and over	3,543	2,537	2,633	3,056	2,661	2,456	2,388	2,298	2,266
15 to 26 weeks	1,645	1,257	1,199	1,264	1,187	1,088	1,033	1,090	920
27 weeks and over	1,898	1,280	1,434	1,792	1,474	1,368	1,353	1,207	1,347
Average (mean) duration, in weeks	20.0	16.9	18.2	19.2	18.2	17.8	16.7	18.9	17.5
Median duration, in weeks	11.2	8.6	9.8	9.1	9.1	8.7	7.9	7.8	7.9
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION									
Total unemployed	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 5 weeks	27.9	31.8	30.5	32.8	35.0	36.0	39.4	36.8	35.5
5 to 14 weeks	32.2	35.4	34.3	30.7	29.1	29.9	28.5	30.7	32.8
15 weeks and over	39.9	33.0	35.2	36.5	35.8	34.1	32.0	32.5	31.9
15 to 26 weeks	18.5	18.4	18.0	15.1	18.0	15.1	13.9	15.4	12.9
27 weeks and over	21.4	18.7	19.2	21.4	18.9	19.0	18.2	17.1	18.9

Table A-6. Reason for unemployment

(Numbers in thousands)

Reason	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Mar 1994	Feb 1995	Mar 1995	Mar 1994	Nov 1994	Dec. 1994	Jan. 1995	Feb. 1995	Mar 1995
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED									
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	4,522	3,923	3,716	4,068	3,495	3,442	3,658	3,339	3,352
On temporary layoff	1,249	1,426	1,287	1,011	881	930	1,061	1,025	1,032
Not on temporary layoff	3,273	2,497	2,451	3,057	2,614	2,512	2,598	2,314	2,320
Permanent job losers	2,491	1,731	1,765	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Persons who completed temporary jobs	782	766	686	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Job leavers	832	817	819	823	710	704	894	773	811
Reentrants	2,993	2,459	2,435	2,989	2,575	2,525	2,488	2,474	2,430
New entrants	528	486	509	630	578	555	597	582	604
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION									
Total unemployed	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100.0	100 0
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	51 0	51.1	49 7	47 6	47 5	47 6	49.2	46 6	46 6
On temporary layoff	14 1	18 6	18 9	11 9	12 0	12 9	14 3	14.3	14 3
Not on temporary layoff	36 9	32 5	32 8	35.9	35.5	34 6	34.9	32.3	32 2
Job leavers	9 4	10 6	10 9	9 7	9 6	9 7	9.3	10.8	11 3
Reentrants	33.7	32.0	32 8	35.1	35 0	34 9	33 4	34.5	33 6
New entrants	5 9	8 3	8 8	7 4	7 9	7 7	8.0	8.1	8 4
UNEMPLOYED AS A PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE									
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	3 5	3 0	2 8	3 1	2 7	2 8	2 6	2 5	2.5
Job leavers	6	6	6	6	5	5	5	6	6
Reentrants	2 3	1 9	1 9	2.3	2 0	1 9	1 9	1 9	1 8
New entrants	4	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	5

[1] Not available

 HOUSEHOLD DATA

Table A-7. Unemployed persons by sex and age, seasonally adjusted

Age and sex	Number of unemployed persons (in thousands)			Unemployment rates[1]					
	Mar 1994	Feb 1995	Mar. 1995	Mar. 1994	Nov 1994	Dec. 1994	Jan. 1995	Feb 1995	Mar 1995
Total, 16 years and over	8,546	7,183	7,237	6.5	5.8	5.4	5.7	5.4	5.5
16 to 24 years	2,823	2,525	2,531	13.1	11.4	11.6	11.4	11.7	11.8
16 to 19 years	1,340	1,347	1,260	18.0	15.8	17.2	16.7	17.6	16.1
16 to 17 years	602	662	649	20.0	17.2	18.1	20.0	20.7	20.0
18 to 19 years	716	680	591	16.3	14.7	16.6	14.2	15.3	13.0
20 to 24 years	1,483	1,176	1,272	10.5	9.1	6.6	8.5	8.5	9.1
25 years and over	5,669	4,603	4,653	5.2	4.5	4.3	4.5	4.2	4.2
25 to 54 years	4,974	4,082	4,101	5.3	4.5	4.4	4.6	4.3	4.3
55 years and over	702	532	555	4.8	3.9	3.5	3.9	3.4	3.5
Men, 16 years and over	4,626	3,849	3,862	6.6	5.5	5.5	5.7	5.4	5.4
16 to 24 years	1,579	1,391	1,350	13.9	11.6	12.2	12.0	12.1	11.7
16 to 19 years	755	775	684	19.6	16.5	18.5	17.4	19.4	17.0
16 to 17 years	351	378	334	22.5	16.5	18.8	20.9	22.6	20.2
18 to 19 years	397	388	344	17.5	18.5	18.2	14.5	16.7	14.8
20 to 24 years	824	616	665	11.0	9.5	9.0	9.1	6.2	6.9
25 years and over	3,016	2,420	2,480	5.1	4.4	4.3	4.5	4.0	4.1
25 to 54 years	2,654	2,136	2,167	5.2	4.4	4.3	4.6	4.2	4.2
55 years and over	387	309	319	4.6	4.0	3.5	4.0	3.8	3.7
Women, 16 years and over	3,920	3,334	3,375	6.5	5.6	5.4	5.6	5.5	5.5
16 to 24 years	1,244	1,133	1,182	12.2	10.8	10.9	10.7	11.2	11.5
16 to 19 years	585	571	575	18.3	15.0	15.8	15.9	15.6	15.2
16 to 17 years	251	286	315	17.3	17.9	17.4	19.1	16.7	19.8
18 to 19 years	321	292	247	15.1	12.8	14.9	13.9	13.7	11.3
20 to 24 years	659	562	606	9.9	6.7	6.1	7.6	6.7	9.4
25 years and over	2,653	2,183	2,174	5.3	4.8	4.3	4.6	4.3	4.3
25 to 54 years	2,320	1,946	1,914	5.4	4.7	4.4	4.6	4.5	4.4
55 years and over	315	223	236	4.5	3.8	3.4	3.7	3.2	3.4

[1] Unemployment as a percent of the civilian labor force

Table A-8. Persons not in the labor force and multiple jobholders by sex, not seasonally adjusted

(Numbers in thousands)

Category	Total		Men		Women	
	Mar 1994	Mar 1995	Mar 1994	Mar 1995	Mar. 1994	Mar 1995
NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE						
Total not in the labor force	66,495	66,584	24,042	23,918	42,452	42,666
Persons who currently want a job	6,257	5,715	2,443	2,362	3,815	3,352
Searched for work and available to work now[1]	1,832	1,732	833	821	999	911
Reason not currently looking						
Discouragement over job prospects[2]	533	454	303	245	230	209
Reasons other than discouragement[3]	1,299	1,278	529	576	769	702
MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS						
Total multiple jobholders[4]	7,178	7,610	3,869	3,999	3,287	3,611
Percent of total employed	5.9	6.1	6.0	6.0	5.9	6.3
Primary job full time, secondary job part time	4,261	4,405	2,562	2,577	1,699	1,828
Primary and secondary jobs both part time	1,642	1,767	518	518	1,123	1,251
Primary and secondary jobs both full time	222	234	171	175	51	59
Hours vary on primary or secondary job	1,021	1,161	626	709	394	452

[1] Data refer to persons who have searched for work during the prior 12 months and were available to take a job during the reference week.

[2] Includes thinks no work available, could not find work, lacks schooling or training, employer thinks too young or old, and other types of discrimination.

[3] Includes those who did not actively look for work in the prior 4 weeks for such reasons as child-care and transportation problems, as well as a small number for which reason for nonparticipation was not determined.

[4] Includes persons who work part time on their primary job and full time on their secondary job(s), not shown separately.

Table A-9. Employment status of the civilian population for 11 large states

(Numbers in thousands)

State and employment status	Not seasonally adjusted[1]			Seasonally adjusted[2]					
	Mar. 1994	Feb 1995	Mar. 1995	Mar. 1994	Nov 1994	Dec. 1994	Jan 1995	Feb. 1995	Mar. 1995
California									
Civilian noninstitutional population	23,427	23,535	23,541	23,427	23,514	23,524	23,528	23,535	23,541
Civilian labor force	15,449	15,345	15,251	15,512	15,489	15,432	15,371	15,332	15,307
Employed	14 071	14 097	14,067	14,152	14,275	14,246	14,110	14,209	14,140
Unemployed	1 378	1,247	1,184	1,360	1,214	1,185	1,281	1,122	1,187
Unemployment rate	8 9	8 1	7.8	8 8	7 8	7.7	8 2	7.3	7.8
Florida									
Civilian noninstitutional population	10,844	10,997	11,009	10,844	10,959	10,973	10,984	10,997	11,009
Civilian labor force	6,762	6 699	6,781	6,789	6,948	8,935	6,860	6,762	8,808
Employed	6,288	6,412	6,496	6,304	6,480	6,492	6,460	6,461	6,513
Unemployed	474	287	286	485	468	443	400	301	297
Unemployment rate	7 0	4 3	4 2	7 1	6.7	6 4	5 8	4 5	4 4
Illinois									
Civilian noninstitutional population	8 847	8 887	8,889	8,847	8,879	8,883	8,884	8,887	8,889
Civilian labor force	5 968	6,060	6,065	6,015	5,991	5,969	6,015	6,111	6,114
Employed	5 581	5,701	5,771	5,652	5,684	5,688	5,697	5,790	5,848
Unemployed	388	359	294	363	307	281	318	321	269
Unemployment rate	6 5	5 9	4 8	6 0	5 1	4 7	5 3	5 3	4 4
Massachusetts									
Civilian noninstitutional population	4 681	4 688	4 688	4,681	4,688	4 688	4 688	4,688	4,688
Civilian labor force	3 153	3,183	3,170	3,164	3,181	3,194	3,221	3,202	3,182
Employed	2 943	2 987	3,005	2,974	3,005	3,014	3,028	3,030	3,035
Unemployed	210	196	165	190	175	180	194	172	146
Unemployment rate	6 7	6 2	5 2	6 0	5 5	5 6	6 0	5 4	4 6
Michigan									
Civilian noninstitutional population	7 130	7,154	7,155	7,130	7,150	7,152	7,153	7,154	7,155
Civilian labor force	4 689	4 669	4 672	4,748	4,742	4,720	4,721	4,720	4,735
Employed	4 360	4 377	4,371	4,436	4,517	4,504	4 463	4,457	4,449
Unemployed	329	292	301	312	225	216	259	263	285
Unemployment rate	7 0	6 2	6 4	6 6	4 7	4 6	5 5	5 6	6 0
New Jersey									
Civilian noninstitutional population	6 049	6 072	6,072	6,049	6,068	6,070	6,070	6,072	6,072
Civilian labor force	3 970	3,975	4 031	3,964	4,009	3,999	4 009	4,006	4,026
Employed	3 638	3 714	3,768	3,659	3,748	3,750	3,720	3,762	3,791
Unemployed	332	261	263	306	260	249	289	244	235
Unemployment rate	8 4	6 6	6 5	7 7	6 5	6 2	7 2	6 1	5 8
New York									
Civilian noninstitutional population	13 992	13 977	13 973	13,992	13,987	13,985	13,981	13,977	13,973
Civilian labor force	8 606	8 493	8 470	8,622	8 541	8 565	8,438	8,522	8,479
Employed	7 907	7 909	7 894	7,941	8,005	8 080	7,934	7,998	7,921
Unemployed	699	584	576	681	536	485	504	523	558
Unemployment rate	8 1	6 9	6 8	7 9	6 3	5 7	6 0	6 1	6 6

See footnotes at end of table

Table A-9. Employment status of the civilian population for 11 large states — Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

State and employment status	Not seasonally adjusted[1]			Seasonally adjusted[2]					
	Mar. 1994	Feb. 1995	Mar. 1995	Mar. 1994	Nov. 1994	Dec. 1994	Jan. 1995	Feb. 1995	Mar. 1995
North Carolina									
Civilian noninstitutional population	5,356	5,438	5,444	5,356	5,417	5,425	5,431	5,438	5,444
Civilian labor force	3,530	3,608	3,619	3,576	3,655	3,681	3,655	3,646	3,665
Employed	3,370	3,428	3,472	3,420	3,506	3,556	3,515	3,478	3,522
Unemployed	159	180	147	156	150	125	140	168	144
Unemployment rate	4.5	5.0	4.1	4.4	4.1	3.4	3.8	4.8	3.9
Ohio									
Civilian noninstitutional population	8,406	8,435	8,436	8,406	8,431	8,434	8,434	8,435	8,436
Civilian labor force	5,554	5,515	5,524	5,567	5,570	5,572	5,495	5,568	5,533
Employed	5,185	5,245	5,281	5,234	5,305	5,322	5,274	5,344	5,325
Unemployed	369	270	243	332	265	250	220	224	208
Unemployment rate	6.6	4.9	4.4	6.0	4.8	4.5	4.0	4.0	3.8
Pennsylvania									
Civilian noninstitutional population	9,276	9,281	9,280	9,276	9,283	9,284	9,282	9,281	9,280
Civilian labor force	5,807	5,749	5,864	5,895	5,714	5,792	5,792	5,804	5,953
Employed	5,405	5,382	5,503	5,496	5,365	5,445	5,452	5,479	5,594
Unemployed	402	367	361	399	348	347	341	325	359
Unemployment rate	6.9	6.4	6.2	6.8	6.1	6.0	5.9	5.6	6.0
Texas									
Civilian noninstitutional population	13,469	13,706	13,725	13,469	13,647	13,668	13,687	13,706	13,725
Civilian labor force	9,256	9,423	9,423	9,313	9,474	9,437	9,464	9,512	9,482
Employed	8,588	8,884	8,901	8,629	8,937	8,869	8,919	9,030	8,945
Unemployed	668	539	521	684	538	569	545	481	537
Unemployment rate	7.2	5.7	5.5	7.3	5.7	6.0	5.8	5.1	5.7

[1] These are the official Bureau of Labor Statistics' estimates used in the administration of Federal fund allocation programs

[2] The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation, therefore, identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and the seasonally adjusted columns.

 ESTABLISHMENT DATA

Table B-1. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by industry

(In thousands)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted					
	Mar 1994	Jan. 1995	Feb. 1995p	Mar. 1995p	Mar. 1994	Nov. 1994	Dec. 1994	Jan. 1995	Feb. 1995p	Mar. 1995p
Total	111,394	113,507	114,127	114,806	112,298	114,882	115,113	115,282	115,627	115,830
Total private	92,062	94,419	94,664	95,255	93,357	95,692	95,962	96,153	96,462	96,675
Goods-producing industries	22,870	23,350	23,285	23,428	23,395	23,827	23,873	23,958	23,938	23,992
Mining	596	585	577	579	609	600	597	595	592	592
Metal mining	49 3	51.8	51.9	52.3	50	52	52	52	53	53
Coal mining	114 1	111.8	110.3	110.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Oil and gas extraction	337 5	326.9	320.0	318.1	344	332	329	328	325	325
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels	95.3	94.0	94.4	98.2	100	102	102	103	103	103
Construction	4,413	4,636	4,561	4,687	4,806	5,044	5,050	5,092	5,057	5,115
General building contractors	1,077 1	1,139 0	1,118.8	1,129.0	1,152	1,194	1,198	1,207	1,202	1,205
Heavy construction, except building	618 6	602 4	597 2	635.0	710	727	722	728	723	732
Special trade contractors	2,717 6	2,894 6	2,846.7	2,923.4	2,944	3,123	3,130	3,157	3,132	3,178
Manufacturing	17,861	18,129	18,147	18,162	17,980	18,183	18,226	18,271	18,289	18,285
Production workers	12,265	12,522	12,544	12,565	12,358	12,575	12,607	12,645	12,687	12,663
Durable goods	10,149	10,375	10,398	10,421	10,190	10,371	10,403	10,435	10,461	10,466
Production workers	6,864	7,093	7,122	7,152	6,892	7,094	7,120	7,142	7,176	7,186
Lumber and wood products	708 1	732 5	729 8	728.7	723	743	744	749	746	744
Furniture and fixtures	490 9	500 4	500.4	500.0	493	500	501	502	503	502
Stone, clay, and glass products	509 7	518 3	520.0	528.5	523	535	536	539	541	543
Primary metal industries	677 6	701 9	701.8	702.2	680	699	701	703	704	704
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	233 6	234 4	234 1	233.8	235	235	235	234	235	235
Fabricated metal products	1,342 7	1,401 1	1,406.0	1,410.0	1,348	1,388	1,398	1,407	1,414	1,416
Industrial machinery and equipment	1,932 8	1,976 5	1,985.1	1,993.1	1,927	1,963	1,967	1,977	1,983	1,989
Electronic and other electrical equipment	1,530 2	1,586 8	1,590.0	1,590.8	1,535	1,574	1,584	1,588	1,595	1,598
Transportation equipment	1,721 6	1,740 2	1,746 4	1,748 5	1,723	1,741	1,744	1,745	1,750	1,750
Motor vehicles and equipment	866 4	912 9	922.5	927.2	867	911	914	927	925	929
Aircraft and parts	491 4	459 1	456 4	454 2	491	464	462	458	457	454
Instruments and related products	863 0	840 8	840 2	839 5	864	846	845	842	841	840
Miscellaneous manufacturing	372 3	376 7	378.0	380.0	374	382	383	383	384	382
Nondurable goods	7,712	7,754	7,749	7,741	7,790	7,812	7,823	7,836	7,828	7,819
Production workers	5,401	5,429	5,422	5,413	5,466	5,481	5,487	5,503	5,491	5,477
Food and kindred products	1,618 5	1,633 2	1,628.8	1,627.6	1,670	1,670	1,669	1,679	1,677	1,680
Tobacco products	39 5	40 4	38.6	35.0	41	38	38	38	38	38
Textile mill products	669 3	666 8	667.2	664.3	674	674	673	671	671	668
Apparel and other textile products	953 1	929 9	929.9	925.5	956	948	946	943	936	929
Paper and allied products	679 9	682 3	680 4	679 4	684	685	685	686	685	684
Printing and publishing	1,519 3	1,544 7	1,545 3	1,549 7	1,521	1,538	1,545	1,545	1,548	1,551
Chemicals and allied products	1,054 6	1,042 7	1,042.9	1,043.5	1,059	1,046	1,047	1,048	1,047	1,048
Petroleum and coal products	144 0	142 1	142 1	143.5	147	149	149	146	146	147
Rubber and misc plastics products	919 4	959 6	962.2	960 8	922	951	957	966	967	964
Leather and leather products	114 4	112 7	111.6	111.2	116	113	114	114	113	112
Service-producing industries	88,524	90,157	90,842	91,378	88,903	91,055	91,240	91,324	91,689	91,838
Transportation and public utilities	5,758	5,846	5,853	5,880	5,816	5,888	5,911	5,913	5,930	5,941
Transportation	3,591	3,692	3,693	3,716	3,638	3,712	3,734	3,747	3,757	3,768
Railroad transportation	243 9	241 3	242 4	242 4	248	248	246	246	248	246
Local and interurban passenger transit	394 7	408 5	411.5	413 3	382	393	396	399	400	400
Trucking and warehousing	1,677 8	1,752 7	1,749 4	1,761 6	1,721	1,782	1,794	1,798	1,804	1,812
Water transportation	162 4	161 1	160.4	161.3	168	165	165	169	168	166
Transportation by air	732 5	733 2	734 2	739.1	739	732	739	737	739	744
Pipelines, except natural gas	17 5	17 0	16 8	16 8	18	18	17	17	17	17
Transportation services	361 8	377 7	378.6	381.0	362	374	377	381	381	381
Communications and public utilities	2,167	2,154	2,160	2,164	2,178	2,176	2,177	2,166	2,173	2,175
Communications	1,243 5	1,251 2	1,261.5	1,266 0	1,248	1,261	1,264	1,257	1,268	1,272
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	923 0	903 2	898 9	897 8	930	915	913	909	905	903
Wholesale trade	5,973	6,107	6,123	6,145	6,013	6,117	6,136	6,160	6,185	6,192
Durable goods	3,420	3,499	3,509	3,526	3,434	3,493	3,504	3,520	3,534	3,544
Nondurable goods	2,553	2,608	2,614	2,619	2,579	2,624	2,632	2,640	2,651	2,648

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-1. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by industry – Continued

(In thousands)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted					
	Mar. 1994	Jan. 1995	Feb. 1995p	Mar. 1995p	Mar. 1994	Nov. 1994	Dec. 1994	Jan. 1995	Feb. 1995p	Mar. 1995p
Retail trade	19,591	20,422	20,303	20,361	20,026	20,655	20,751	20,779	20,850	20,841
Building materials and garden supplies	790.9	825.0	824.3	841.8	818	859	863	872	873	873
General merchandise stores	2,344.4	2,587.9	2,464.0	2,440.5	2,432	2,557	2,555	2,545	2,543	2,542
Food stores	3,189.9	3,273.4	3,257.9	3,255.0	3,232	3,267	3,289	3,298	3,294	3,298
Automotive dealers and service stations	2,091.4	2,183.5	2,191.2	2,207.7	2,117	2,194	2,204	2,215	2,222	2,232
Apparel and accessory stores	1,120.9	1,155.1	1,109.5	1,105.0	1,154	1,152	1,147	1,148	1,144	1,138
Furniture and home furnishings stores	859.7	953.6	946.1	951.4	866	936	937	947	950	959
Eating and drinking places	6,761.6	6,895.3	6,979.9	7,067.0	6,928	7,148	7,212	7,213	7,271	7,256
Miscellaneous retail establishments	2,431.9	2,548.3	2,529.8	2,492.2	2,479	2,542	2,544	2,543	2,553	2,543
Finance, insurance, and real estate	8,739	6,721	6,718	6,749	6,781	6,791	8,785	6,779	8,778	8,795
Finance	3,249	3,229	3,228	3,235	3,256	3,246	3,245	3,239	3,237	3,243
Depository institutions	2,037.6	2,025.8	2,019.9	2,023.4	2,044	2,036	2,034	2,030	2,028	2,032
Nondepository institutions	487.5	455.7	453.6	455.5	486	462	459	456	451	453
Security and commodity brokers	493.7	510.3	512.1	512.8	498	511	513	513	515	515
Holding and other investment offices	230.6	237.2	241.9	243.6	230	237	239	240	243	243
Insurance	2,186	2,164	2,162	2,170	2,185	2,175	2,167	2,167	2,165	2,170
Insurance carriers	1,524.3	1,493.2	1,491.0	1,495.4	1,524	1,506	1,498	1,495	1,492	1,495
Insurance agents, brokers, and service	661.4	670.6	671.3	674.1	661	669	669	672	673	675
Real estate	1,304	1,328	1,328	1,344	1,340	1,370	1,373	1,373	1,378	1,382
Services[2]	31,131	31,973	32,382	32,692	31,326	32,414	32,506	32,564	32,781	32,914
Agricultural services	472.4	467.0	465.1	494.7	528	569	569	555	553	556
Hotels and other lodging places	1,543.4	1,509.1	1,515.0	1,536.4	1,608	1,588	1,595	1,599	1,598	1,602
Personal services	1,194.7	1,184.1	1,207.6	1,195.3	1,138	1,135	1,131	1,141	1,148	1,137
Business services	6,125.7	6,625.2	6,679.1	6,752.0	6,244	6,733	6,770	6,795	6,872	8,883
Personnel supply services	2,138.4	2,393.8	2,415.0	2,448.7	2,230	2,498	2,515	2,549	2,583	2,548
Auto repair, services, and parking	1,011.9	1,087.4	1,098.5	1,109.8	1,017	1,083	1,093	1,101	1,106	1,114
Miscellaneous repair services	371.2	386.6	390.3	391.9	375	387	388	391	395	396
Motion pictures	448.8	544.8	561.8	572.6	450	530	536	549	566	578
Amusement and recreation services	1,179.4	1,103.4	1,142.5	1,203.9	1,271	1,272	1,265	1,233	1,258	1,300
Health services	8,941.2	9,139.4	9,165.0	9,210.3	8,959	9,118	9,147	9,167	9,193	9,229
Hospitals	3,786.9	3,790.0	3,787.9	3,796.8	3,791	3,790	3,796	3,794	3,792	3,801
Legal services	934.0	945.2	946.0	948.6	940	949	950	950	952	954
Educational services	1,836.0	1,732.1	1,889.6	1,905.5	1,730	1,770	1,772	1,760	1,786	1,794
Social services	2,198.3	2,321.7	2,339.8	2,359.9	2,190	2,313	2,322	2,333	2,342	2,355
Museums and botanical and zoological gardens	72.9	72.8	73.8	76.0	78	80	80	80	81	81
Membership organizations	2,034.0	2,026.1	2,040.4	2,048.4	2,044	2,065	2,059	2,061	2,061	2,061
Engineering and management services	2,593.2	2,653.0	2,692.4	2,711.2	2,580	2,647	2,654	2,674	2,695	2,700
Services, nec	39.8	40.8	40.9	41.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Government	19,332	19,088	19,463	19,551	18,941	19,190	19,151	19,129	19,165	19,155
Federal	2,878	2,820	2,822	2,815	2,884	2,854	2,869	2,834	2,828	2,818
State	4,643	4,530	4,696	4,726	4,520	4,586	4,585	4,579	4,602	4,604
Education	1,984.6	1,841.7	2,005.8	2,034.3	1,846	1,878	1,874	1,864	1,890	1,894
Other State government	2,658.3	2,687.9	2,690.2	2,691.5	2,674	2,708	2,711	2,715	2,712	2,710
Local	11,811	11,738	11,945	12,010	11,537	11,750	11,697	11,716	11,735	11,733
Education	6,781.8	6,714.1	6,908.7	6,952.1	6,410	6,531	6,536	6,563	6,580	6,577
Other local government	5,029.4	5,024.0	5,036.2	5,057.8	5,127	5,219	5,161	5,153	5,155	5,156

[1] These series are not published seasonally adjusted since the seasonal component is small relative to the trend-cycle and/or irregular components and consequently cannot be separated with sufficient precision.

[2] Includes other industries, not shown separately

p = preliminary

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

Table B-2. Average weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers[1] on private nonfarm payrolls by industry

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted					
	Mar. 1994	Jan. 1995	Feb. 1995p	Mar. 1995p	Mar. 1994	Nov. 1994	Dec. 1994	Jan. 1995	Feb. 1995p	Mar. 1995p
Total private	34.4	34.4	34.2	34.2	34.6	34.6	34.6	34.8	34.5	34.5
Mining	44.0	44.9	44.5	44.1	44.4	45.0	44.7	45.0	45.0	44.6
Construction	38.1	37.6	36.8	38.1	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Manufacturing	41.9	42.0	41.7	41.7	42.1	42.1	42.2	42.2	42.1	41.9
Overtime hours	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.7
Durable goods	42.8	42.9	42.6	42.6	43.0	43.0	43.0	43.1	43.0	42.7
Overtime hours	4.8	5.0	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.3	5.3	5.1
Lumber and wood products	41.0	40.7	40.0	40.4	41.3	41.1	41.3	41.4	40.7	40.7
Furniture and fixtures	40.3	40.5	39.6	39.5	40.6	40.7	40.4	40.8	40.6	39.8
Stone, clay, and glass products	42.8	42.3	41.8	42.6	43.8	43.4	43.5	43.7	43.0	43.3
Primary metal industries	44.5	44.9	44.6	44.5	44.6	45.1	45.1	44.9	44.9	44.5
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	44.3	45.5	44.9	44.7	44.7	45.5	45.5	45.8	45.4	45.0
Fabricated metal products	42.5	43.1	42.7	42.5	42.8	43.1	43.1	43.3	43.1	42.8
Industrial machinery and equipment	43.9	44.2	44.0	43.8	43.9	43.8	43.7	44.1	44.1	43.7
Electronic and other electrical equipment	42.3	42.2	41.5	41.5	42.4	42.1	42.0	42.2	41.7	41.5
Transportation equipment	44.5	44.2	44.5	44.8	44.5	44.8	44.7	44.5	44.9	44.7
Motor vehicles and equipment	46.4	45.6	45.9	46.2	46.5	46.7	46.4	46.2	46.3	46.1
Instruments and related products	41.7	41.9	41.5	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.8	41.7	41.6
Miscellaneous manufacturing	40.1	39.7	39.8	39.9	40.1	39.9	39.8	40.1	40.3	39.9
Nondurable goods	40.7	40.7	40.5	40.5	41.0	41.0	41.1	41.0	41.1	40.8
Overtime hours	4.0	4.1	3.9	3.9	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.2
Food and kindred products	40.6	41.1	40.6	40.6	41.2	41.5	41.6	41.6	41.3	41.2
Tobacco products	37.8	39.1	38.5	38.5	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Textile mill products	41.7	41.5	41.2	41.2	42.2	41.5	41.6	41.8	42.0	41.7
Apparel and other textile products	37.4	37.2	37.3	37.3	37.6	37.6	37.7	37.4	37.8	37.5
Paper and allied products	43.6	44.0	43.3	43.1	44.1	43.9	44.0	44.0	43.9	43.6
Printing and publishing	38.5	38.1	38.2	38.3	38.4	38.7	38.7	38.4	38.5	38.3
Chemicals and allied products	43.3	43.3	43.2	43.3	43.3	43.4	43.2	43.3	43.5	43.3
Petroleum and coal products	44.6	43.9	44.5	44.2	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Rubber and misc. plastics products	42.4	42.1	41.9	41.7	42.6	42.3	42.4	42.1	42.2	41.9
Leather and leather products	38.2	37.8	37.9	38.0	38.6	38.6	38.4	37.8	38.4	38.4
Transportation and public utilities	39.5	39.4	39.3	39.4	39.8	39.8	39.5	39.9	39.7	39.8
Wholesale trade	38.1	38.2	38.0	38.0	38.3	38.3	38.2	38.5	38.2	38.2
Retail trade	28.5	28.2	28.1	28.2	28.9	28.9	28.9	29.0	28.7	28.7
Finance, insurance, and real estate	35.6	36.3	35.7	35.6	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Services	32.3	32.5	32.3	32.3	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.8	32.4	32.4

[1] Data relate to production workers in mining and manufacturing; construction workers in construction; and nonsupervisory workers in transportation and public utilities, wholesale and retail trade, finance, insurance, and real estate, and services. These groups account for approximately four-fifths of the total employees on private nonfarm payrolls.

[2] These series are not published seasonally adjusted since the seasonal component is small relative to the trend-cycle and/or irregular components and consequently cannot be separated with sufficient precision.

p = preliminary.

Table B-3. Average hourly and weekly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers[1] on private nonfarm payrolls by industry

Industry	Average hourly earnings				Average weekly earnings			
	Mar. 1994	Jan. 1995	Feb. 1995p	Mar. 1995p	Mar. 1994	Jan. 1995	Feb. 1995p	Mar. 1995p
Total private	$11 04	$11.35	$11.34	$11.35	$379.78	$390.44	$387.83	$388.17
Seasonally adjusted	11.02	11.31	11.30	11.33	381.29	393.59	389.85	390.89
Mining	14.84	15.25	15.27	15.41	652.96	684.73	679.52	679.58
Construction	14 44	14.65	14 80	14.79	550.16	550.34	544.64	563.50
Manufacturing	11.99	12.24	12.25	12.28	502.38	514.08	510.83	512.08
Durable goods	12.59	12.81	12.84	12.86	538.85	549.55	546.98	547.84
Lumber and wood products	9.69	9.94	9.93	9.94	397.29	404.56	397.20	401.58
Furniture and fixtures	9.39	9 68	9.68	9.68	378.42	392.04	383.33	382.36
Stone, clay, and glass products	11.93	12.17	12.22	12.21	510.60	514.79	510.80	520.15
Primary metal industries	14 20	14.52	14.41	14.42	631.90	651.85	642.69	641.69
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	16 63	17.31	17.08	17.09	736.71	787.61	768.89	763.92
Fabricated metal products	11 89	12.04	12.04	12.07	505.33	518.92	514.11	512.98
Industrial machinery and equipment	12.94	13.14	13.14	13.15	568.07	580.79	578.16	575.97
Electronic and other electrical equipment	11 46	11.60	11.54	11.57	484.76	489.52	478.91	480.16
Transportation equipment	16.36	16 61	16.72	16.74	728.02	734.16	744.04	749.96
Motor vehicles and equipment	16 80	17.10	17.26	17.30	779.52	779.76	792.23	799.26
Instruments and related products	12 41	12 54	12.64	12.68	517.50	525.43	524.56	528.76
Miscellaneous manufacturing	9.55	9.96	9.92	9.88	382.96	395.41	394.82	394.21
Nondurable goods	11.18	11.45	11.44	11.49	455.03	466.02	463.32	465.35
Food and kindred products	10 62	10.87	10.85	10.88	431.17	446.76	440.51	441.73
Tobacco products	18 40	18.29	19.26	19 78	695.52	715.14	741.51	761.53
Textile mill products	9 03	9.36	9.31	9.30	376.55	388 44	383.57	383.16
Apparel and other textile products	7 25	7 53	7.48	7 50	271.15	280.12	279.00	279.75
Paper and allied products	13 61	14 00	14.01	14 04	593.40	616.00	606.63	605.12
Printing and publishing	12 10	12.23	12.23	12.27	465.85	465.96	467.19	469.94
Chemicals and allied products	15 03	15.43	15.46	15.61	650.80	668.12	667.87	675.91
Petroleum and coal products	19 36	19.23	19.60	19.73	863.46	844.20	872.20	872.07
Rubber and misc. plastics products	10 68	10 82	10.77	10.81	452.83	455 52	451.26	450.78
Leather and leather products	7.97	6 11	8.12	8.12	304.45	306.56	307.75	308.56
Transportation and public utilities	13 80	14 11	14 04	14 04	545.10	555 93	551.77	553.18
Wholesale trade	11 67	12 26	12 24	12 19	452.25	468 33	465.12	463.22
Retail trade	7 45	7 64	7.64	7 63	212.33	215 45	214 68	215.17
Finance, insurance, and real estate	11 75	12 17	12 17	12.19	416.30	441.77	434 47	433.96
Services	11 02	11.41	11.39	11 37	355 95	370 83	367.90	367.25

[1] See footnote 1, table B-2.

p = preliminary.

Table B-4. Average hourly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers[1] on private nonfarm payrolls by industry, seasonally adjusted

Industry	Mar 1994	Nov 1994	Dec 1994	Jan. 1995	Feb. 1995p	Mar. 1995p	Percent change from: Feb. 1995-Mar. 1995
Total private:							
Current dollars	$11 02	$11 23	$11 25	$11.31	$11.30	$11.33	0.3
Constant (1962) dollars[2]	7 40	7 39	7 39	7 41	7 36	N.A.	(3)
Mining	14 77	15 05	15 10	15 07	15.15	15.32	1.1
Construction	14 47	14 62	14 77	14 68	14.92	14 83	-.6
Manufacturing	12 00	12 17	12 19	12 22	12.25	12.28	.2
Excluding overtime[4]	11 37	11 52	11.52	11.55	11.61	11.64	.3
Transportation and public utilities	13 79	14 09	14 04	14 08	13 97	14 04	.5
Wholesale trade	11 88	12 11	12 15	12 24	12.19	12 20	.1
Retail trade	7 43	7.56	7 60	7 59	7.61	7.61	0
Finance, insurance, and real estate	11 69	11.98	11 99	12 11	12.06	12 14	.7
Services	10 95	11.17	11 22	11.31	11.29	11 30	.1

[1] See footnote 1, table B-2

[2] The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) is used to deflate this series

[3] Change was -.4 percent from January 1995 to February 1995, the latest month available.

[4] Derived by assuming that overtime hours are paid at the rate of time and one-half.

N.A. = not available.

p = preliminary.

 ESTABLISHMENT DATA

Table B-5. Indexes of aggregate weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers[1] on private nonfarm payrolls by industry

(1982=100)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted					
	Mar. 1994	Jan. 1995	Feb. 1995p	Mar. 1995p	Mar. 1994	Nov. 1994	Dec. 1994	Jan. 1995	Feb. 1995p	Mar. 1995p
Total private	124.5	127.8	127.3	128.4	127.3	130.7	131.0	132.3	131.4	131.7
Goods-producing industries	102.8	105.5	104.2	105.7	106.7	109.2	109.7	110.4	109.7	109.6
Mining	52.7	54.0	52.8	52.6	54.5	55.2	54.7	55.5	55.3	54.8
Construction	115.3	119.9	114.7	122.8	131.0	137.1	138.9	140.9	136.1	139.9
Manufacturing	103.8	105.9	105.4	105.7	104.9	106.9	107.2	107.6	107.6	107.0
Durable goods	102.5	106.1	105.7	106.3	103.3	106.5	106.7	107.4	107.6	107.1
Lumber and wood products	126.4	129.6	126.8	127.9	130.4	133.4	134.3	135.1	132.3	131.9
Furniture and fixtures	123.1	126.4	123.7	123.0	124.8	127.0	126.1	127.6	127.6	124.5
Stone, clay, and glass products	101.6	101.9	101.0	105.0	106.5	108.6	109.1	110.4	108.9	110.2
Primary metal industries	87.7	92.6	92.0	91.9	88.1	92.5	92.8	92.4	92.9	92.3
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	70.7	72.9	72.1	71.5	71.6	73.5	73.1	73.2	72.9	72.3
Fabricated metal products	105.4	112.6	111.9	112.0	106.7	111.5	112.2	113.7	113.9	113.3
Industrial machinery and equipment	96.7	101.0	101.2	101.3	96.1	99.3	99.3	100.7	101.1	100.6
Electronic and other electrical equipment	102.8	107.6	106.2	106.1	103.2	106.3	107.2	107.8	107.2	106.6
Transportation equipment	114.8	117.8	119.8	121.2	114.8	119.3	119.3	118.8	121.1	121.0
Motor vehicles and equipment	149.2	156.2	160.3	162.7	150.3	159.8	159.2	160.3	162.2	162.6
Instruments and related products	75.8	74.0	73.4	74.1	75.8	73.8	74.2	74.0	73.8	73.8
Miscellaneous manufacturing	100.1	99.5	100.1	101.2	100.8	102.1	101.5	103.0	103.2	101.8
Nondurable goods	105.1	105.7	105.0	104.8	107.1	107.5	107.7	107.7	107.7	106.8
Food and kindred products	108.0	110.4	108.6	108.6	114.1	114.6	114.8	115.8	114.7	114.7
Tobacco products	55.7	61.0	56.5	50.7	58.3	57.0	60.5	55.9	57.5	54.1
Textile mill products	98.5	97.4	96.7	96.3	100.6	98.5	98.5	98.8	99.1	97.9
Apparel and other textile products	87.9	84.8	85.0	84.5	88.4	87.5	87.5	86.7	88.8	85.0
Paper and allied products	109.2	110.9	109.0	108.4	111.2	111.3	111.3	111.8	111.1	110.5
Printing and publishing	124.6	124.2	124.6	125.9	124.1	125.9	126.4	125.3	125.9	125.7
Chemicals and allied products	101.2	101.3	101.2	101.5	101.4	101.8	101.5	101.9	102.2	101.7
Petroleum and coal products	78.5	75.6	76.9	76.7	80.4	81.1	81.8	80.6	81.1	78.8
Rubber and misc. plastics products	137.1	142.7	142.4	141.3	138.3	141.8	143.1	143.6	144.3	142.3
Leather and leather products	53.6	51.7	51.2	51.2	54.6	52.8	53.1	52.3	52.5	51.9
Service-producing industries	134.3	137.8	137.7	138.6	136.6	140.3	140.5	142.1	141.1	141.6
Transportation and public utilities	116.3	117.8	117.6	118.4	118.6	119.9	119.6	120.8	120.3	121.1
Wholesale trade	112.3	115.4	115.2	115.6	113.9	115.9	116.1	117.5	117.1	117.3
Retail trade	120.7	124.2	123.0	123.6	125.4	129.1	129.5	130.3	129.3	129.3
Finance, insurance, and real estate	120.7	122.5	120.5	120.6	121.5	121.4	121.3	123.7	121.0	121.7
Services	159.7	164.3	165.7	167.1	160.8	166.7	167.2	169.4	168.4	169.1

[1] See footnote 1, table B-2

p = preliminary.

 ESTABLISHMENT DATA

Table B-6. Diffusion indexes of employment change, seasonally adjusted

(Percent)

Time span	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Private nonfarm payrolls, 356 industries[1]											
Over 1-month span:												
1991	39.6	39.8	38.5	38.2	48.5	45.4	48.3	52.0	48.9	48.8	48.5	48.1
1992	42.1	48.1	48.3	57.7	53.1	50.4	52.8	46.5	53.4	56.9	52.5	57.3
1993	57.9	61.7	49.0	56.0	57.0	51.1	58.8	50.0	56.7	57.4	61.0	57.4
1994	56.6	58.3	62.9	62.5	56.3	63.2	59.3	59.8	56.9	59.8	64.8	61.7
1995	61.0	p56.6	p55.8									
Over 3-month span:												
1991	34.3	32.0	31.6	38.2	39.3	44.2	49.4	50.7	50.8	44.9	43.7	40.9
1992	39.7	42.3	51.0	56.2	57.6	54.1	50.4	49.9	51.7	56.2	58.8	59.8
1993	64.0	61.4	59.7	55.8	54.9	57.7	54.8	55.9	55.8	62.4	61.5	60.8
1994	62.1	64.5	65.2	65.0	65.4	64.6	66.7	64.0	65.4	65.3	70.1	68.4
1995	p65.4	p64.5										
Over 6-month span:												
1991	30.2	32.4	31.2	33.7	39.2	44.7	46.5	45.6	47.8	44.5	41.4	39.9
1992	43.5	48.3	47.2	52.0	54.2	56.8	52.8	53.1	55.8	56.3	64.2	62.2
1993	61.4	60.8	59.0	59.8	54.4	54.5	57.9	58.8	59.7	60.8	62.8	63.6
1994	67.0	65.9	68.8	66.0	67.8	66.3	68.1	70.1	68.1	69.4	p67.1	p69.7
1995												
Over 12-month span:												
1991	31.0	31.0	31.7	31.9	31.7	33.8	35.8	37.5	40.0	45.2	45.6	45.4
1992	47.2	42.3	42.7	44.1	48.0	52.5	55.8	60.7	59.7	60.4	60.1	60.7
1993	60.0	61.1	60.7	62.2	63.2	62.1	62.4	60.8	63.5	62.8	63.1	63.5
1994	64.2	65.7	66.0	66.4	68.1	69.0	69.5	p71.2	p69.9			
1995												
	Manufacturing payrolls, 139 industries[1]											
Over 1-month span:												
1991	32.7	35.6	31.3	37.4	45.7	43.5	46.4	49.3	42.8	47.8	41.4	39.6
1992	38.1	40.6	45.0	57.9	47.8	50.0	53.2	41.7	49.3	47.8	52.5	51.8
1993	52.5	57.6	47.8	41.7	46.0	40.3	49.3	42.8	46.8	50.0	55.4	51.1
1994	54.3	53.6	51.1	56.1	50.0	58.6	52.9	56.8	48.9	60.8	60.1	60.8
1995	58.3	p50.7	p46.4									
Over 3-month span:												
1991	24.5	21.9	20.5	32.7	36.3	39.6	47.1	46.0	48.2	39.9	36.7	33.5
1992	30.9	36.3	45.3	50.7	55.4	53.6	47.1	47.1	42.4	50.0	51.1	55.0
1993	60.1	58.3	51.4	40.6	37.1	43.5	40.3	41.0	43.2	52.9	54.7	56.1
1994	56.1	57.6	56.5	53.2	57.2	55.8	61.5	55.0	60.4	60.1	69.1	65.5
1995	p60.1	p52.5										
Over 6-month span:												
1991	15.8	20.9	21.2	26.3	34.9	39.2	42.1	40.3	40.3	37.1	32.4	32.7
1992	34.2	37.1	41.0	48.6	52.2	54.7	46.4	49.3	50.4	48.9	57.9	56.8
1993	54.0	51.8	48.6	47.1	37.1	34.2	39.6	45.7	47.8	50.4	54.3	55.8
1994	58.3	56.1	59.4	54.3	58.3	56.8	60.1	62.6	62.2	66.5	p61.9	p64.0
1995												
Over 12-month span:												
1991	16.5	16.2	17.3	18.0	20.9	24.1	26.3	30.6	32.7	38.1	38.8	37.4
1992	42.4	36.7	36.3	36.0	39.6	45.7	50.0	55.8	57.9	55.4	52.9	52.9
1993	50.0	52.5	48.6	49.3	50.7	48.9	50.0	48.9	50.0	50.7	51.4	51.4
1994	50.7	54.3	54.0	56.8	59.0	60.4	62.2	p63.3	p60.4			
1995												

[1] Based on seasonally adjusted data for 1-, 3-, and 6-month spans and unadjusted data for the 12-month span. Data are centered within the span.

p = preliminary.

NOTE. Figures are the percent of industries with employment increasing plus one-half of the industries with unchanged employment, where 50 percent indicates an equal balance between industries with increasing and decreasing employment.

ISBN 0-16-052150-5

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